

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,959. 號九十五年九月一號 日九月四年元月 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1909. 三月六日 香港價 HKD 1.00

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

NEW
PIANOS
ON HIRE
AT
\$10 PER MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

S. MOUTRIE &
CO. LIMITED.

[640.2]

KOWLOON HOTEL

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS
ESTABLISHMENT ACROSS
THE WATER.
SURROUNDED BY DELIGHTFUL GARDENS,
Excellent Cuisine.
O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

[659.2]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHIENAN, TOMEES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April 1909. [652.7]

THE GRAND HOTEL
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.
BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
F. DOMBAILLE & M. MAILLE Propriétaires.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 5.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 6.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to
11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [549]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.

BRANDY ★★★★	\$22.50
" ★★★	20.00
" ★★	17.00
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.50
SHERRY, LA TORRE	16.00
" AMOROSO	20.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	Qts. 40.00 Pts. 42.00

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

[651]

" BILLIARDS "

10

OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE making it for playing purposes as good as new.
(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALATE AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHES A SPECIALTY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES ACCESSORIES
AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from 6 Offices of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO. LTD.
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
BOMBAY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

[643.]

FOR BATHING PARTIES.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY,
CHERRY BRANDY,
CHERRY WHISKY,
ORANGE GIN,
PEPPERMINT,
SLOE GIN.

TELEPHONE NO. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

[635]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97.)

A LARGE SELECTION OF
WATERPROOF COATS
(RUBBER).

\$24.00 \$26.00 \$28.00 \$30.00 \$33.00 EACH.

KHAKI AND BLACK

REGULATION ARMY AND NAVY
COATS WITH CAPES

\$26.00 \$30.00 \$38.00 TO \$55.00 EACH.

ZAMBRENE RAINCOATS

(NO RUBBER)

\$33.00 \$38.00 \$48.00 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1909.

[633]

LONG, HING & CO.,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN—

PHOTO GOODS of every description,
KODAKS, KODAK FILMS
& KODAK ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

A SPECIALTY.

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS,
[622] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hotels at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [651]

"KINGSCLERE,"

PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.

Telephone No. 134.

"SACHSOLA."

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."

ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.

[625] Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

"BRAESIDE,"

PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.

Telephone, No. 690.

Apply to MRS. F. W. WATTS.

"Bræsde," 20, Macdonnell Road,

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [644]

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MRS. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.

A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel.

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort
to Residents and Tourists.

Table D'Hotels at Separate Tables.

Moderate Rates.

Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.

For Particulars, apply to

M. MATTHAEY,

Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [643]

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).

MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European management
and most strict supervision as to food,
cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for
a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (s.s. *Sui An* and *Sui Tsui*) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER.

[6196]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMEEN—CANTON.

MANAGE—MR. H. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO.

MANAGE—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF FABRA GRANDE.

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

[6123]

KIALAT HOTEL.

SWATOW.

If you go to Swatow don't forget to stay
at the KIALAT HOTEL. Nice

Comfortable Rooms, excellent cuisine.

Situated five minutes run by rickshaw from

German Consulate.</

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON, & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
MALT WHISKIES DISTILLED
IN SCOTLAND
OF
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

PER DOZEN \$16.50

ROB. PORTER & Co's
BULL DOG BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, April 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box, 34. Telephones No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10a, DES VŒUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16TH 1909.

THERE has been some reference in the Chinese Press lately to an effort which the Chinese Government has been making in the direction of fulfilling the engagement it entered into by the MACKAY Treaty of 1902 to permanently abolish the Likin system. China, it seems, has desired a Conference of the Treaty Powers with a view to securing an agreement for an increase in the Customs duties preliminary to the abolition of the Likin barriers. It is stated that China will agree to totally abolish Likin as soon as she has entered into a definite agreement with the Powers for an increase in the Customs duties, as only in this event can the central Government secure sufficient income to carry these reforms into effect. It is not clear from the published statements regarding this abortive effort to convene a Conference what China's attitude really is.

There is the statement that the British Government is opposed to the suggestion of a Conference on the ground that so long as China has failed to abolish Likin barriers and to bring about reform of the currency and other reforms provided in the MACKAY Treaty, Great Britain does not consider that China has a right to ask for tariff increase.

We take it then that the proposal of the Chinese Government is for an increase of the duties before Likin is abolished—a reversal of the order of things laid down in the MACKAY Treaty. When Likin barriers are permanently abolished on all roads, railways and waterways in the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces, the British Government by the MACKAY Conven-

tion consented in return to allow a surtax, in excess of the Tariff rate, for the time being in force, to be imposed on foreign goods imported by British subjects, and a surtax in addition to the export duty on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise. Therefore when it is stated that "before China can bring about the reforms mentioned in the MACKAY Treaty she must have the definite assurance of the Powers that they will agree to customs increase to a reasonable extent," the reply, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is that the MACKAY Treaty contains this definite assurance. Article VIII, section 2, states that "the British Government agree that foreign goods on importation in addition to the effective 5 per cent. import duty as provided for in the Protocol of 1901 shall pay a special surtax equivalent to one and a half times the said duty to compensate for the abolition of Likin."

Chinese papers have reported that the British and the German Ministers are opposing the abolition of Likin. What Sir JOHN JORDAN is opposing is rather, it would seem, a proposal to raise the Customs duties before the Chinese Government has fulfilled its obligation to abolish Likin, which was the condition precedent to the British Government's consent to the increase of the Customs duties. It should, however, be added that the condition on which the Chinese Government entered into these engagements was that all Powers entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China also entered into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed by Article VIII of the British Treaty. Subject to these provisions the arrangements provide for in the Article were to come into force on 1st January 1904, by which date all Likin barriers were to be removed and the officials employed in the collection of taxes and dues which the Article prohibits were to have been removed from their posts. But these conditions were not fulfilled. The United States and Japan made new Treaties with China in 1903 consenting to pay the same surtax as Great Britain by way of compensation to China for the complete abolition of Likin, and Portugal did the same in 1904, but no new Treaties have been made with the other Treaty Powers. As, however, it has recently been announced that all the Powers have agreed with the exception of Germany, we presume there has been an exchange of Diplomatic Notes. It may further be pointed out that the new Treaties to which we have referred give liberty to either of the High Contracting Parties to demand a revision of the tariff at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. Presumably the underlying assumption of this provision was that Likin would have been abolished and the surtax in lieu thereof would have been in vogue, and at the end of ten years both China and the Powers would be in a position to see how the new arrangement had worked, and if unsatisfactory to either party, the provision offered the opportunity for a revision. But Likin has not been abolished and the surtax has therefore not been imposed. It will be time enough to increase the Customs duties when these things have been done, and not before. We take this to be the attitude of the British Government towards the proposal which China has made for a conference of the Powers on this subject.

A fine of \$250 was yesterday imposed on a Chinese for having been found boiling opium, and with having a quantity of opium in his possession.

Only two cases of plague were notified yesterday—one a Japanese case from Tsimshatsui the other a fatal Chinese case from Des Vœux Road Central.

The steamer *Glenogle* when between Hongkong and Singapore rescued six members of the crew of a wrecked Chinese junk and brought them to Hongkong.

Yesterday a native was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for having returned from banishment a sixth time. Another man was sentenced to six months for returning from banishment a second time.

A Penang correspondent of the *Malay Mail* writes to that paper:—It is rumoured here that Sir William Taylor, K.C.M.G., Resident-General, F. M. S., is retiring shortly, and that Sir Arthur Young, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, S. S., will succeed him as Resident-General with extended powers, the Hon. W. Evans, Resident-Councillor, Malacca, becoming Colonial Secretary, S. S.

In the case of Lau Fat Ting, who was arrested on Monday at the Magistracy after being discharged a second time on charges of armed robbery brought by the Chinese Government on which they asked for his extradition, it is stated that Mr. Reader Harris, who appeared for the defendant, in preparing to petition H.E. the Governor in the interests of his client, who claims that he is wanted by the Chinese Government because he is a political offender. He is said to be a follower of Sun Yat Sen.

The next session of the Hongkong Medical College commences on September 1st and the subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination, which begins on August 17th, are now published for the information of candidates.

Followers of "the sport of Kings" will be interested to know that Minoru (the name of the King's horse which won the Derby) is a Japanese word meaning "Success." Colonel Walker, the breeder of the horse, informed a correspondent that the horse was called after the second son of his Japanese gardener at Tully, Kilkenny.

A Haiphong paper calls attention to the readiness with which Chinese traders profit by the Tonkin-Yunnan Railway. At the important trading centre of Mongtze customs trade values have risen from about fourteen millions of francs, in 1897, to over 44 millions ten years later—an increase of 30 per cent. The tin mines of Hoken furnish much traffic to the line. The output there rose from 2,500 French tons in 1897 to 4,000 tons in 1908.

The Bandmann's Merry Little Maids Opera Company brought their short season to a close last night when they produced "A Waltz Dream" at present running, with such conspicuous success at the Apollo Theatre, London. The Theatre Royal, in spite of the great heat prevailing, was comfortably filled, and the Company have every reason to be gratified at the success which attended their efforts, for the plaudits of the audience were frequent and prolonged. In fact, we think we are safe in saying that the present Company is one of the finest ever sent East by the enterprising proprietors, and we wish them every success during their sojourn in the Northern Ports.

An interesting note apropos of the remarks made in our leading article yesterday appears in our Canton correspondence to-day. Evidently plague is more prevalent in Canton than it is in Hongkong this season, and is apparently a matter of unusual concern to the authorities. Our Canton correspondent's note also suggests that, contrary to the assertions of our Peking contemporary, the treatment of plague cases in Canton is not more successful than it is in Hongkong. The percentage of deaths in Hongkong has usually been nearly 90. The high percentage in Canton has caused the authorities to order the arrest and deportation of doctors who are reported by the medical inspectors to have given wrong prescriptions in plague cases. Evidently there are medical Solomons, or Pondervos, in Canton who claim to know "the infallible cure," and the members of the medical profession in Hongkong who have for so long been seeking the infallible remedy, will doubtless be glad to have their attention directed to its discovery at Canton!

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council is convened for to-morrow. The orders of the day are:

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Prison Ordinance 1899.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Tramways Ordinance 1883.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to transfer to certain Officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other Officers.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Patents Ordinance 1892.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Prepared Opium Ordinance 1891.

LIEUT. SHACKLETON IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 15th.

Upwards of a thousand persons, including eminent geographers and explorers, welcomed, with wild enthusiasm, Lieut. Shackleton and his companions on their arrival at Charing Cross.

AMERICA AND CHINA RAILWAY ENTERPRISE

LONDON, June 15th.

An official communication published at Washington implies that the American Government is disposed to strenuously support the claim of Americans to participate in the Han-

kow-Szechuan Railway loan.

TURKEY AND CRETE

LONDON, June 15th.

Tewfik Pasha, interviewed at Berlin, said that any serious suggestion that Turkey should abandon Crete would render war inevitable.

THE GERMAN NAVY

LONDON, June 15th.

At meeting of the German Navy League at Potsdam, Admirel Koester, the President, said that Germany was about to take her place as the second Naval Power in Europe, and must strive to keep the position since the Fleet was necessary for the development of the Fatherland.

BIG SCHEME TO RECONSTRUCT PARIS

The next session of the Municipal Council of Paris will be occupied with the discussion of a gigantic scheme for improvements in the capital, for which the Prefect of the Seine is to be authorised to raise a loan of £32,000,000.

The works, which are to be started immediately after the vote is taken, will include hydraulic improvements, and the widening or prolongation of certain streets such as the Boulevard Haussmann, the Rue de Reines, and the streets in the vicinity of the central markets, in order to facilitate traffic. The reconstruction of certain city halls and public schools will also be undertaken. The council will devote most of the money to making Paris healthy, and especially to improving some of the old populous quarters, which are at present centres of disease.

WEATHER REPORT

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 15th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression crossed E. Nippon during the night and is situated this morning off the coast of Hokkaido near Nemuro.

The barometer has risen quickly over S. Japan, while it is inclined to fall over the S. coast of China and Formosa.

Pressure remains high over the Upper Yangtze, and over the N. part of the China Sea and the Pacific towards the Bonins.

Moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate S. monsoon along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { S.W. winds, moderate; fair,

Formosa Channel Variable winds, moderate.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamock S. winds, moderate.

Hongkong and Hainan... { moderate.

Speaking at the meeting of the Children's Country Holiday Fund, the Bishop of Stepney said that as a Cockney boy and born, he believed that of all creatures in the world the London child was the most interesting and attractive. The other day, when a clergyman was passing along Bond-street, a newsboy came along crying "Winner, winner"; but, seeing the cleric, he thought that such news would not be welcome to the ecclesiastical care, so he at once altered his cry to "Dreadful fire at Jerusalem."

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
Copyright Ordinance 1894.]

[DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

CRICKET.

ENGLAND V. AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, June 14th.

The second test match was commenced to-day on a fine wicket at Lords, before a gathering of some 20,000 spectators. The wicket was rather difficult and the Australians, winning the toss, sent the home men to bat.

The scores were:—

ENGLAND.	
T. Hayward	16
J. B. Hobbs	19
J. T. Tyldesley	46
— Gunn	1
J. B. King	60
A. C. MacLaren	7
G. H. Hirst	31
A. O. Jones	8
A. E. Relf	17
A. A. Lilley	47
— Haigh not out	1
Extras	16
Total	269

AUSTRALIA.	
P. Macalister	4
E. Laver	13

17

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

LIEUT. SHACKLETON IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 15th.

Upwards of a thousand persons, including eminent geographers and explorers, welcomed, with wild enthusiasm, Lieut. Shackleton and his companions on their arrival at Charing Cross.

AMERICA AND CHINA RAILWAY ENTERPRISE

LONDON, June 15th.

An official communication published at Washington implies that the American Government is disposed to strenuously support the claim of Americans to participate in the Han-kow-Szechuan Railway loan.

TURKEY AND CRETE

LONDON, June 15th.

Tewfik Pasha, interviewed at Berlin, said that any serious suggestion that Turkey should abandon Crete would render war inevitable.

THE GERMAN NAVY

LONDON, June 15th.

At meeting of the German Navy League at Potsdam, Admirel Koester, the President, said that Germany was about to take her place as the second Naval Power in Europe, and must strive to keep the position since the Fleet was necessary for the development of the Fatherland.

BIG SCHEME TO RECONSTRUCT PARIS

LONDON, June 15th.

The next session of the Municipal Council of Paris will be occupied with the discussion of a gigantic scheme for improvements in the capital, for which the Prefect of the Seine is to be authorised to raise a loan of £32,000,000.

The works, which are to be started immediately after the vote is taken, will include hydraulic improvements, and the widening or prolongation of certain streets such as the Boulevard Haussmann, the Rue de Reines, and the streets in the vicinity of the central markets, in order to facilitate traffic. The reconstruction of certain city halls and public schools will also be undertaken. The council will devote most of the money to making Paris healthy, and especially to improving some of the old populous quarters, which are at present centres of disease.

WEATHER REPORT

LONDON, June 15th.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 15th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression crossed E. Nippon during the night and is situated this morning off the coast of Hokkaido near Nemuro.

The barometer has risen quickly

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

The Full Court (consisting of Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gompert, Puisne Judge) were occupied the whole day yesterday hearing an application calling upon C. F. Dixon, a solicitor of the Supreme Court, to show cause why he should not be removed and struck off the roll of solicitors.

Mr. E. Potter, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), made the application, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) represented Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Potter, in opening, said that this was an application on behalf of Mr. John Hastings, solicitor, practising in Hongkong, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, that Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon should be struck off the roll of solicitors practising before this Honourable Court, on the ground that he had been guilty of gross misconduct in his capacity as a solicitor.

The Puisne Judge—Gross misconduct?

Mr. Potter—Yes, my Lord. Before dealing with the charges.

Mr. Calthrop—Might I suggest that the charges should be specifically formulated. I understand there are three charges of embezzlement, and they are not set out in the motion.

Mr. Potter—After a few further words I come to them.

Mr. Calthrop—I want to know which one Messrs. Hastings and Hastings are relying on?

Mr. Potter—They are relying on the three. Before going into them I would just like to very shortly sketch Mr. Dixon's connection with the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

The Chief Justice—I think we ought to know what the charges first:

Mr. Potter—As your Lordship pleases. The charges are three in number. A witness named Wong Hui Tung will prove that on July 23rd, 1908, he paid the sum of \$500 to Mr. Dixon for costs, that sum was never credited to the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and that, in fact, they never received that sum. Mr. Wong Hui Tung will also prove—

Mr. Calthrop—Mr. Dixon is fighting for his professional existence. We want the charges formulated.

Mr. Potter—They will be formulated. I want to help you in every way I can. Another charge is that during the continuance of an action Mr. Dixon borrowed various sums of money from Wong Hui Tung amounting in all to \$750.

The Chief Justice—Was that man a client of the firm?

Mr. Potter—He was a client of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and Mr. Dixon had the conduct of his action. The name of the action is Kwong Hing Cheung against Reuter, Brockelmann and Co. At the conclusion of that action there was a sum of \$10,800 odd due to Mr. Wong Hui Tung's firm from the defendants as costs, and Mr. Dixon suggested that if he handed over this amount in full to Mr. Wong, that he, Mr. Wong, should give Mr. Dixon \$1,000 for his own use.

Mr. Calthrop—This point has never been raised before, and there is no evidence of it. Mr. Wong Hui Tung made an affidavit, and the only charge he put in was the embezzlement of \$500. If he is going to make another charge he should make a further affidavit.

The Puisne Judge—What is the procedure in the Solicitors' Act of 1888 before the Committee of the Law Society?

Mr. Calthrop—The regulations, I think, were passed in May 1898, and they appear in the last number of the Law Times. They set out that an affidavit should contain specifically the charges.

The Chief Justice—The procedure, to my mind, should follow as nearly as possible the procedure adopted in dismissing civil servants before the Executive Council. I don't think it is necessary to include everything in the affidavit, but I think the charges should be definitely formulated.

Mr. Potter—There is no suggestion here at all that in a proceeding before a committee of the Law Society that all these charges should be specifically set out in the affidavit. In fact, one of the rules says that it is only in a case where a solicitor does not appear, and the committee decide to go on in his absence, that they shall insist on all the charges being set out on affidavit. There is no suggestion that every specific charge be set out.

The Chief Justice—We don't say they should be set out on affidavit, but the charges must be formulated. Affidavits were only required to get the rule nisi. Now we come to the trial we must have definite charges.

Mr. Potter—We have a definite charge. I am formulating it now.

The Chief Justice—You were mentioning a charge which does not appear on the affidavits, and of course Mr. Calthrop takes the point that he was not formulated.

Mr. Potter—I am formulating it. This charge is that when this action had been finished there was due to Mr. Wong's firm a sum of \$10,800, costs from the defendants, and that Mr. Dixon suggested that if he paid over that amount in full to Mr. Wong's firm, Mr. Wong should give him \$1,000 for himself.

The Puisne Judge—As to the second charge you have formulated about various sums being borrowed, are those sums alleged to be repaid or not?

Mr. Potter—The defendant has not alleged that they have ever been repaid.

Mr. Calthrop—He denies that he ever borrowed them. I have got a reference to the latest rules—

Mr. Potter—Is this the Law Times newspaper you are quoting?

The Chief Justice—He is not quoting it for decided cases, but for published rules.

Mr. Calthrop—Here are the rules set out. If my learned friend does not trust me I will hand

them up to your Lordships. They show that the affidavit making the charge must set out the definite charges with particulars. When this motion was filed the affidavits filed in support ought to have set out those charges with material proofs at the time. Now other charges are brought against the defendant.

The Chief Justice—You must make the most of the point you can. We will note the objection.

The Puisne Judge—We are not going to allow you to be prejudiced in any way by the charge being brought later. If you want an adjournment you can have it.

The Chief Justice—I am bound to say that I think the charges ought to be definitely formulated before coming to Court.

Mr. Potter—I shall bow to any suggestions of your Lordship and like that point immediately. I do not want to do anything that might be construed into unfairness. Proceeding. Mr. Potter said the next charge was that on January 8th of this year one Wan Hi engaged Messrs. Hastings and Hastings to act on behalf of a friend of his in a Police Court case, and Wan Hi agreed to pay \$50 for costs. He first paid \$30 to Mr. Dixon, who was instructed in the matter, and this was duly credited as being a payment on account. On the 13th or 14th January Wan Hi paid to Mr. Dixon the remaining \$20. This was never credited by Mr. Dixon, and was never received by the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. The next charge was that in January Mr. Dixon was engaged by one Gulab, in a case, and on 27th January Gulab paid to the defendant on account of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' costs the sum of \$40. Only \$30 of this amount was credited. These were the charges Counsel now wished to revert back and tell their Lordships how Mr. Dixon came to join the firm of Messrs. Hastings. Mr. Dixon came out to this Colony in October of 1904, and joined the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings as assistant solicitor. He showed considerable ability in the conduct of cases with which he was entrusted, and as far as Mr. Hastings could see he was a capable and trustworthy man. And to show their Lordships that Mr. Dixon's merit was fully recognised by the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and that they looked upon him as a valuable man, he would call the Court's attention to an agreement made on the 15th day of April 1907 between the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings and Mr. Dixon. By that agreement the said firm engaged to keep Mr. Dixon for an additional period of five years from 1907 as managing clerk, and at the end of that time they promised that they would give him a partnership.

The Puisne Judge—That is in the agreement, is it?

Mr. Potter said it was, and remarked that their Lordships would readily see that Mr. Dixon was a man whom Mr. Hastings could have had no desire to get rid of. And the Court would more readily recognise that fact when Counsel told their Lordships that it was Mr. John Hastings' intention to leave this Colony at the end of this year, at any rate for sometime, and that he hoped, and that in fact he relied upon Mr. Dixon to at any rate partly step into his position, and to be of every assistance to the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings when the senior partner had left the Colony. Their Lordships would see, from what he had said, that Mr. Dixon was a valuable man to the firm. Counsel proceeded to tell the Court of the procedure in the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings with regard to money received and business done. It was a rule, a rigid rule, but it might have been broken at times that when money was paid to any person in the office a receipt should be given to the client for that amount, and an entry should be made by the solicitor who received the money in the rough cash book. The solicitor should also make entries in his diary of every transaction. And when an entry of money received was made in the rough cash book, the money was handed over to the cashier, who paid it into the bank. The reason why a solicitor should be scrupulously exact about entries in his diary was that these entries would afterwards go to make up the bill of costs to be sent to the client. That brought him to February 2nd of this year, the day on which Mr. John Hastings had a conversation with his present interpreter, and with an interpreter who had already been in his employment. As a result of these conversations Mr. Hastings discovered that so far from Mr. Dixon being a good and faithful servant to the firm, and so far from being an absolutely trustworthy person, he had on the occasions mentioned taken these sums of money which were paid by clients to the firm, and had also borrowed monies and made the requests mentioned. While on this point he wished to say that all this evidence had been obtained absolutely independently of any employee of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. Only in one case did Mr. Hastings invoke outside aid, and in that case one of the inspectors of the Hongkong Police brought him in touch with Wan Hi. The charges to be supported by the evidence of Wong Hui Tung were of a very serious character, and Mr. Wong was an independent person and an independent witness, who resided in Canton and was the managing partner of a wealthy and influential firm of silk merchants. Apparently there was no reason why he should have any motive to come to the Court and swear that which was false in order to ruin Mr. Dixon. Mr. Dixon had just conducted for him, and conducted most successfully, an important action so that, rather than owe Mr. Dixon a grudge, he owed him a debt of gratitude. And yet he was prepared to depose to the facts placed before their Lordships. Wan Hi was the manager of a fruit store in Hongkong, while Gulab was an ex-Gemidur of the Hongkong Police. Their Lordships would see that there was no possibility of any collusion between these witnesses. That

brought him to the 26th March this year, when Mr. John Hastings had an interview with Mr. Dixon on this matter. At the time he had this interview, Mr. Hastings was not aware of the charges that would be made by Wong Hui Tung, the gentleman from Canton. At the interview mentioned Mr. Hastings said to Mr. Dixon that it had been reported to him by Hung Kam Ning, the late interpreter of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, that Mr. Dixon had been in the habit of receiving monies from clients for costs, of paying portion to the office and of keeping portion for himself. This was done usually in Police Court cases, or in cases in which the client paid the money direct in cash. Mr. Hastings also said he had made independent inquiries, and that he had obtained evidence which satisfied him that the charges were true. Mr. Dixon replied, and the speaker was giving his exact words, "It is not true." Mr. Dixon then left the room, and he had not been gone for more than a minute when Mr. Hastings called him back and said in effect, "I have sufficient evidence to prosecute you, but I have no wish to do so, and I want you to go away, for I cannot keep you in my office. Mr. Dixon said, "I am giving his exact words," "I admit having taken money from the office, but they were only small amounts and there were not many occasions on which I did it." Mr. Hastings said in substance it was not a question of the amount, it was a matter of principle. Mr. Dixon was in a position of trust and responsibility, and that he could not keep him in his employment after this. Mr. Hastings further stated that he attributed the whole affair to Mr. Dixon's keeping bad company, and to living with a European woman who had run him into greater expense than he could afford. He further stated that Mr. Dixon had promised to give up this mode of life, but that he had not done so. Mr. Dixon said, and these were his exact words, "I might have taken thousands if I had wanted to." Mr. Hastings then had a further conversation with Mr. Dixon, in which he suggested that the latter should go away to Japan, ostensibly on a holiday, and that he should not return; in the alternative, he suggested that Mr. Dixon should go to some other place where he could practise. Mr. Dixon answered, and these were again his exact words, "I have nowhere to go; I cannot go back home as my father has already got two sons in the business." Mr. Dixon also begged Mr. Hastings to reconsider the matter, and to let him stay on, as what had occurred would be a lesson to him. That concluded the first interview. Then on March 31st Mr. Hastings wrote a letter to Mr. Dixon from which the following extracts are taken:

"Referring to our interview of the 26th instant, during which you admitted to me that you had taken office monies on various occasions, though you said the amounts were small, I have considered the matter very carefully, being most anxious to do what is right both as regards yourself, and as regards this firm, and I can come to no conclusion but that you must leave this office. You are in a position of great trust and responsibility, and it is impossible that you can be confined in such position unless this firm has complete confidence in you, which, of course, cannot be the case after what has occurred. The agreement between us must be cancelled. I do not mind you staying on a month or two to give you time to make your plans, and to see what you can do. I should be glad to know particulars of the amount you have taken from office monies, and to have the same refunded." Counsel submitted that it could hardly be said that was the letter of a vindictive man. He wanted to cover Mr. Dixon as much as possible, and to give him a chance of making more money before he went. At any rate, Mr. Hastings did not want to do anything harsh. Not long after that letter was received, and on April 2nd Mr. Hastings wrote asking Mr. Dixon to return the agreement signed. On the same day a reply was received from Messrs. Ewens and Harston, stating that they had been consulted by Mr. Dixon relative to Mr. Hastings' letter of the 31st March. Mr. Dixon had instructed them to deny the charges advanced against him, and further to inform Mr. Hastings that in view of his statement to Mr. Dixon at the interview of the 26th that Hung Kam Ning admitted that the charges were true, and that Mr. Dixon was implicated, that Mr. Harston had seen Hung and was informed by him that he had never admitted the truth of the charges, but strenuously denied them. In view of the charges brought, the letter continued, Messrs. Ewens and Harston could well understand that the relations between the plaintiff and the defendant were somewhat strained, but possibly if Mr. Harston could meet Mr. Hastings to discuss the matter, some satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at. In the meantime it was to be understood that Mr. Dixon claimed his rights were valid and substantial. On the day he received that letter Mr. Hastings had another interview with Mr. Dixon, and the exception of one case from Hung Kam Ning. Witness told counsel that he obtained evidence through Mr. Hansen with regard to a certain other case. There was no one present but Mr. Dixon and himself at the interview.

Why didn't you take the precaution to have a third party present at the interview at which you were going to charge him with embezzlement?—I didn't think it necessary.

You make a serious accusation against a young man which will ruin him although you had seven weeks to consider the matter, and yet you did not call in an independent witness?—I didn't think it necessary.

Isn't it usual when a person is charged with being guilty of embezzlement that the person should make a statement?—I suppose sometimes they make statements and sometimes they don't. There is no "usual" about it.

It would be advisable to have an independent person to corroborate the statement? It would have been advisable. I would have been glad if a third person had been present.

If you had been advising a client in these circumstances wouldn't you tell him to be sure and have a third party present at the interview?—I don't think so.

At the interview with Mr. Dixon you told him you had caused independent inquiries to be made. I presume you meant the inquiries by Mr. Hansen?—Yes and my own, I mean inquiries independent of my Chinese staff.

Did you take any note of this interview with Mr. Dixon?—I wrote to my brother about it.

Did you keep a copy of that letter?—I did. It sets forth what you say took place?—It gives an account.

It gives a summary?—Yes.

The letter was put in and read.

Although you did not specify any particular case of embezzlement you say he admitted it?—Yes.

Did you ask him to give instances?—I did not.

The cross-examination of Mr. John Hastings was continued after the tiffin adjournment.

You did not think it advisable to call a third person in to be present at your interview with Mr. Dixon?—The matter was between him and me.

Did you make any answer to this letter of Mr. Ewens and Harston?—I instructed Mr. Wilkinson, my solicitor, to see Mr. Harston and to explain the facts to him fully immediately I received that letter.

You see by that letter that Mr. Dixon was quite willing you should bring a criminal charge?—The letter speaks for itself.

Although he was charged with this offence you did not think of suspending him until April 30th?—Immediately after this letter was written, Mr. Harston suggested that this matter should be referred to arbitration. We said we were willing to submit it. An agreement was prepared for arbitration, and negotiations for that agreement went on for many weeks. That is the reason why no steps were taken while negotiations were pending.

I put it to you that while these negotiations were pending you wrote the letter of April 30th?—I stated that no proceedings were taken while negotiations were pending.

This is the letter you wrote: "The situation is becoming too strained. We have had several complaints during the last few days both from our clerks and from clients with regard to your conduct of business and towards clients, and we are convinced that our business is suffering damage in consequence. We have therefore determined to suspend you from office, and we accordingly do so from this date until the matter is investigated by the Chief Justice and a decision given." With regard to that letter you say that Mr. Dixon's conduct to clients made your business suffer. Can you give the names of any client who complained anything he had done?—I can.

Who were these clients?—I myself heard Mr. Dixon speaking very roughly indeed to a Chinese client, and the client subsequently came to my room and asked me to take the case out of Mr. Dixon's hands because Mr. Dixon had spoken so rudely and roughly to him, and to attend to the matter myself, which I did.

What was the name of that client?—Lai Hung Sheung. I think that is the Chinese name. He is a junk owner, and lives at Shaukiwan.

Did any other client complain?—No.

Your letter said you had had several complaints both from your clerks and from clients, that is plural. So there was only one client?—One client.

Why did you write clients?—Two men came to complain.

Two clients?—A client and a man who was with him.

Did they complain direct to you?—They did.

You know that Mr. Dixon wrote you a letter in answer to yours of the 30th?—I do.

[Mr. Dixon's letter stated, My conduct of business and manner towards clients during the last few days has been the same as it has always been. I do not admit that you were justified in suspending me, and reserve my full legal right.]

After he denied the allegation regarding his conduct and manner towards clients, did you point out to him who had complained?—It was not necessary for me to point out anything to him. I know who had complained.

Do you suggest that that was your reason for suspending Mr. Dixon?—One of my reasons, there is another given in the letter if you read it.

Said you had no motive to attempt to ruin him or get rid of him? None whatever. He was a most useful man in my office.

Cross-examined.—When his interpreter spoke to him on the first occasion he did not specify any particular item. He said that he got his information, with the exception of one case from Hung Kam Ning. Witness told counsel that he obtained evidence through Mr. Hansen with regard to a certain other case. There was no one present but Mr. Dixon and himself at the interview.

Why didn't you take the precaution to have a third party present at the interview at which you were going to charge him with embezzlement?—I didn't think it necessary.

You make a serious accusation against a young man which will ruin him although you had seven weeks to consider the matter, and yet you did not call in an independent witness?—I didn't think it necessary.

Isn't it usual when a person is charged with being guilty of embezzlement that the person should make a statement?—I suppose sometimes they make statements and sometimes they don't. There is no "usual" about it.

The Chief Justice—You don't mean to make a charge of deliberate delay against a solicitor?

Witness—No. I only know there was delay, but I have no idea whose fault it was.

Mr. Calthrop—You say it was not your fault?—I do.

Now I will read you a letter written by Mr. Wilkinson only four days previously. On April 26th Mr. Wilkinson, on your behalf, wrote to Mr. Harston: "I send you herewith for consideration and approval of yourself, Gedge and Dixon, draft agreement to refer to arbitration." That is to say, Mr. Wilkinson, acting on your behalf, did not send the draft agreement until

it would be advisable to have an independent person to corroborate the statement? It would have been advisable. I would have been glad if a third person had been present.

If you had been advising a client in these circumstances wouldn't you tell him to be sure and have a third party present at the interview?—I don't think so.

At the interview with Mr. Dixon you told him you had caused independent inquiries to be made. I presume you meant the inquiries by Mr. Hansen?—Yes and my own, I mean inquiries independent of my Chinese staff.

Did you take any note of this interview with Mr. Dixon?—I wrote to my brother about it.

Did you keep a copy of that letter?—I did. It sets forth what you say took place?—It gives an account.

It gives a summary?—Yes.

The letter was put in and read.

Although you did not specify any particular case of embezzlement you say he admitted it?—Yes.

Did you ask him to give instances?—I did not.

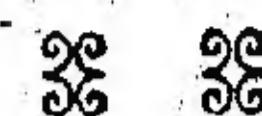
The cross-examination of Mr. John Hastings was continued after the tiffin adjournment.

You did not think it advisable to

For your own comfort
in Tropical Countries use
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

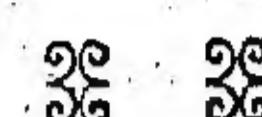
Guarded against
Infection.



Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antisепtically cleansing their bites.

Perfect Personal
Cleanliness.



Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from
Skin Irritation.



Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

By Appointment to

His Majesty the King.

When you feel thoroughly exhausted after a heavy day's work, begin your dinner with a BOVRIL Soup, and so ward off indigestion.

BOVRIL

stimulates the gastric juices and immediately strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

"SHACKELL"
"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE.—5 RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1909.

[176]

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)



APENTA

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
For continuous use by the Gouty,
the Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,

St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE.—A Wine-glassful in the morning
before Breakfast.

[507-1]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, Scented Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists.

122-3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION

This successful popular remedy, used in experimental hospitals by Ricard, Rosan, Robert, Vulpes and others, surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1

is a remarkable short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, suppurating injections, the formation of scabs, and the suppuration of the foundation of ulcers and other acute diseases.

THERAPION No. 2

for blood poison, bad legs, spots, blisters, eczema, pain and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, ulcerations, gout, rheumatism, &c. It purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisons, and cures all diseases.

THERAPION No. 3

for rheumatism, gout, bad legs, &c. It quickly relieves all discharges, worse, overwork, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength & vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unwholesome countries, such as India, China, Japan, &c. It is the principal Remedy of The Le Chêvre Medicine Co., Liverpool, Road, Haarlem, London, Price in England 7s. The above Remedy is also used in the treatment of warts, &c. It appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

TRADE TRADE

PER CASE.

515

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

[704]

143

IS CRICKET STANDING STILL?

THE NEED OF YOUNGER PLAYERS.

By W. E. W. Collins (Author of "Leaves From a Country Cricketer's Diary").

Has cricket come to a standstill in England? Are we entering upon a path which will surely in the long run be found to have been leading us downhill? Or have we, as we were, merely paused to take breath prior to recommending our journey upwards? These questions are suggested by the position in which we find ourselves to day.

Forty years ago, before Test matches were ever dreamt of, it could be safely claimed that in the matter of cricket we were several heads and shoulders in front of any possible rivals, that we not only possessed the much-talked-of "two-Power Standard" and a goodly percentage to spare, but were prepared to lay long odds on our ability to "take on" any combination, possible or impossible, of the cricket talent of the rest of the inhabited world. But in these latter years a marked change has come over the scene. Two years ago, on our own grounds and under climatic conditions singularly unfavourable to our visitors, we really managed to hold our own with the South Africans. And the present season finds us in a state of nervous trepidation as to the prospective success in our forthcoming encounters with Australia.

In the imaginary lists of a representative English eleven supplied by gentlemen who have time to waste in this direction the same names occur over and over again with which the cricketing public has been familiar for at least a dozen years past, while the names of younger candidates for distinction have been rather hinted at than baldly suggested. Not do we seem to reap much encouragement from studying the history of our last campaign in Australia, when our players were sent out to conquer and—left the "asles" behind them. "They had a ominably bad luck," someone will say. But good luck may almost be called an essential attribute of the successful cricketer, as well as of the successful general. No matter how many chances a man may give in the course of a series of long innings—if he is in the habit of winning matches for his side he must be written down a good cricketer. *Per contra*, no matter how perfect the style of the man who continually fails to score—we cannot afford to keep him in the eleven in the bare hope that his lack will turn.

HOLDING TO THE VETERANS.

While the Australians are introducing us several young players who are visiting England for the first time in their career, we seem likely to be reduced to the necessity of marshalling to oppose them the same old gang who have done yeoman service for many years past. Mr. McLaren, Hayward, Fry, Hirst, Tyldesley, these are great names to conjure with, but we cannot really expect to continue to conjure with them *ad infinitum*. Thirty years ago that prophet would have been laughed to scorn who ventured to suggest that a day would come when England would be represented in a Test match by an eleven whose ages averaged more than thirty years. To-day, on the other hand, Lord Hawke and his colleagues would be taken to task by every sporting authority if in their selection they presumed to ignore the claims of at least half a dozen, and indeed it may run to half a score, veterans—we must not call them *ancient* exactly, as some of them have even thus early in the season proved their vitality—and to contrast the fortunes of English cricket to comparatively untried hands.

And yet—if this be treason, make the most of it!—a few and trepidation we make the confession that some of us are growing a little weary of watching the same old faces and bearing a little less of patriotic—the same old bearing—in the cricket field. There must come an end to it some day. Mr. Fry, Hirst, Hayward, and Co. are neither immortal nor even likely to be endowed with the gift of perennial juvenility. As between doubles still admirable—as a bowler, *on his day*, one of them still unsurpassable. Yet hardly so lissome in the field as those ideal fielding sides which in the early seventies we used to see representing the universities. It is the habit in the Army—a pernicious habit, we grant, when too rigidly insisted upon—to shew our colonels at an age when they may be said to have won their own in a hard day's work.

"Why should they shew a man like you?" we once asked a colonel who was unusually active for his years.

"Must make room for the young 'uns," was the laconic answer.

THE SEDATE CRICKET TO DAY.

It is because we are shrewd of giving offence to the public or to the individual that in cricket we pin all our confidence on the old stagers and call "Crispines" to our rescue year after year! Or is it a fact that we really have no young cricketers who are even comparatively reliable? If the latter be the case, then we are in a bad way indeed. We have no desire to trespass within the province of the chosen "triumvirs," who know a good deal more about cricket than either the public or ourselves can. We are able to teach them. But at least we may plead guilty to longing to see, in what may be called by comparison an "off-year," a Test match between English cricketers "under thirty and over thirty." If such a match were played, under the conditions under which cricket was originally meant to be played—i.e., in hot weather and on a boundless ground—we would lay our last dollar upon the "young 'uns." As first-class cricket is played to-day, sedately—we might use even stronger terms—with long pauses and frequent intervals, the older brigade would doubtless start hot favourites. Yet even so we might be put on the right track to discover what force in the way of rising talent we have in reserve for the not very distant day when the claims of *Anno Domini* can no longer be ignored and the present Kings of the game are relegated to a back seat.

Freely admitting that in this twentieth century cricket nerve is a more important attribute of the first-class player than agility, and boldness than brilliancy—and fully recognising that the young cricketer requires to be tested in the cockpit before we can stamp him with the half-mark and label him as worthy to represent the old country, we feel that at present we are in danger of being found taking the same old pitchers to the fountain too often, and in our anxiety for present success, to be losing sight of future contingencies. The tradesman who continues to rely on his old customers only and never seeks to extend his business is hardly likely to make a fortune in these days of keen competition, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer who wins his balance by piling fresh loads upon the shoulders of that patient beast of burden the income-tax payer, and never goes afraid to tap new sources of revenue, can hardly be credited with success.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

The International Cotton Congress concluded its meeting at Milan on the 19th ult, with Senator Macpherson (Portugal) in the Chair. After a discussion of trade depression it was unanimously resolved "That, as in all countries the cotton industry is in a very depressed condition owing to over production and the manipulation of the raw material, the affiliated associations be recommended to take immediate steps for the commencement of organised short-time working."

Herb B. W. Ter Keile (Holland) urged that short time would be of no benefit unless reckless mill building in England was stopped.

DISASTROUS FATE OF POLITICAL MISSION IN NIGERIA.

OFFICER AND PARTY AMBUSHED.

From Nigeria comes news of a disaster which reminds the public at home in vivid fashion of the perils that beset the pioneers of Empire—peril quick with romance that often becomes tragedy. In this case a message from Zungeru (via Lagos), summarised by Reuter recently states that Lieut D. A. Varren, whilst proceeding to Gussoro Wasau, a Guarai town about fifty miles to the northeast of Zungeru, with three Europeans and 35 native police, to instal a chief was ambushed on May 6. The Lieutenant, the chief, and eleven police were killed. Major Williams has been sent to Kuta with a large force. The rising, says Reuter, is of a local character. An official telegram from Sir William Wallace, Resident-General in Northern Nigeria, confirms the above. The scene of the attack, the native village of Gussoro, is situated on the Kaduna river, in the Guarai district. The party does not appear to have been a military force, but merely police who were escorting Lieut. Varren and the new chief who was to be installed. The other Europeans besides the resident were probably police or political officers.

LIEUT. VARRENEN.

The Guarai people are described as difficult and turbulent, and it is supposed that, as often happens, they were hostile to the new chief, presumably a Government nominee, who was to be installed probably on account of the removal of his predecessor for some offence. Kuta, a somewhat larger town, to which Major Williams has been despatched from Zungeru with a large force, is some two days' march from the capital, and close to the scene of the ambush. There is ample force on the spot to restore order, and it is stated that there is no probability of the trouble spreading. That no hostility was expected is evident by the fact that there were no military officers with Lieutenant Varren.

Lieut. Donald Adrian Varren, formerly of the Manchester Regiment, was one of the 78 assistant residents who are employed in Northern Nigeria, where he was appointed in 1906. He served through the South African war, being present at the operations in Natal, to July, 1900, and afterwards in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to May, 1902. He received the Queen's and the King's medals with three and two clasps respectively, and was appointed to the Reserve of Officers in 1905.

HOME OF CANNIBALS.

Nigeria is at once one of the most valuable and turbulent of British possessions in West Equatorial Africa. Its area is from 400,000 to 500,000 square miles, and it has a population roughly estimated at between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000. It was constituted a British Protectorate on January 1, 1900, and Lagos, practically the chief town, was added in 1906. The district was taken over from the Royal Niger Company and the Niger Coast Protectorate, and it extends from the Gulf of Guinea as far as Lake Chad. The whole area is situated in the earth's region of greatest heat, and it abounds in swamps and forests, and few Europeans live anywhere in the interior, though the social condition of the people was comparatively healthy. Disease like cholera were particularly fostered, though not caused, by the insanitary conditions in which tropical residents often found themselves, and hence certain diseases, though not properly tropical, were almost confined to tropical countries. Large sections of the Tropics had long been isolated, and certain diseases had been confined to them. But now the world was overrun by tourists and travellers and civilizing agencies, and in consequence diseases such as sleeping sickness which were limited to narrow areas were gradually spreading. It was very important for practical sanitary and administrative to guard against the unnecessary admission of noxious agencies, and that question would bulk more largely in the future than it did at present.

DEATH OF DR. EVERETT HALE.

A telegram to the Manila papers announces the death of the Reverend Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate.

The death of Dr. Hale, takes another venerable figure from that remarkable coterie of New England authors whose genius laid the foundations of American literature. He was the associate and intimate of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Hoar, and the rest of them. But few of that remarkable brood and those whom they attracted from other parts of the Union now remain. Perhaps W. D. Howells is the most notable example of the latter. Edmund Clarence Stedman died last year and Thomas Bailey Aldrich in 1909.

Edward Everett Hale was born in 1822 of the stock that produced Nathan Hale, hanged as a spy in the revolution, who is credited with the patriotic saying that his only regret was that he had but one life to give for his country. Throughout his long career as author, clergyman and philanthropist the late Chaplin Hale sturdily lived the words of his dying namesake. He was educated in his native city, Boston, beginning with the celebrated Latin School. He graduated from Harvard in 1839 and forty years later received an honorary degree from that institution. Hale began his ministry as a Unitarian pastor in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1846. After four years in his first pastorate he removed to Boston and has since been interested in all the philanthropic movements of that city and of the nation at large. Since 1856 Dr. Hale has been pastor of the South Congregational (now Unitarian) Church of Boston.

One biographer says a collected edition of his works in 11 volumes was completed in 1901, but it represents only a small portion of his literary work. He contributed voluminously to magazines and newspapers and edited several of them, for example, the *Christian*. Death found him in the harness which he had worn so long and creditably for his countrymen. With Dr. Hale and his school is passing not only what is best in American literature so far but also the best type so far of America's notable men.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

The International Cotton Congress concluded its meeting at Milan on the 19th ult, with Senator Macpherson (Portugal) in the Chair. After a discussion of trade depression it was unanimously resolved "That, as in all countries the cotton industry is in a very depressed condition owing to over production and the manipulation of the raw material, the affiliated associations be recommended to take immediate steps for the commencement of organised short-time working."

Herb B. W. Ter Keile (Holland) urged that short time would be of no benefit unless reckless mill building in England was stopped.

Mr. J. B. Tattersall (England) said that nine-tenths of the English spinners objected to excessive mill building and were seeking an amendment of the Liability Acts. Owners of new mills recognised that they had made a mistake and at any rate they had joined the Federation and some of the older firms remained outside.

Mr. J. Nutall (England) said that without short time spinners were in danger of bleeding to death.

Mr. C. W. Macara (England) pointed out that in England and her dependencies consumed only a quarter of the world's cotton crop she must have the co-operation of other countries in the short time movement. Alone no nation could combat the forces arrayed against it.

It was resolved that the International Committee be urged to consider the advisability of forming an International Contract form and the establishment of an International Arbitration Committee for settling international disputes arising out of such contracts without having recourse to law.

Mr. H. W. Macalister (England) reported upon the huge savings which would be effected by the better handling and marketing of American cotton. On the basis imported by Europe he calculated that each year a saving of over £3,000,000 by the spinning and pressing being done is one operation by improved baling, by decreasing the cost of carriage and insurance, and by the purchase of cotton on the net weight basis as approved by the Liverpool Cotton Association.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 GLENCOLE, British str., 2,399, W. N. Paddle, 15th June—Singapore 10th June, General—Chinese.
 HARMON, British str., 636, J. W. Evans, 15th June—Swatow 14th June, General—Doulas, Lapraik & Co.
 HANOL, French str., 742, J. Pannier, 15th June—Haiphong, Holhaw, Pakhoi and Q. C. Wan 14th June, General—A. R. Marty & Co.
 HELENE, German str., 774, Jesen, 15th June—Tourane 8th June, General—Jesens & Co.
 JAPAN, British schooner 3,806, J. G. Olifent, 15th June—Calcutta via Straits 30th May, General—David Sasoon & Co.
 MALTA, British schooner 6,063, G. M. Montford, R.N.A., 15th June—London 8th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 PONIA, British str., 4,378, A. F. Vino, R.N.A., 15th June—Shanghai 12th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TRIUMPH, German str., 769, Hansen, 15th June—Tourane 10th June, General—Jesens & Co.
 TUNGSHING, British str., 1,173, W. Stalker, 14th June—Wuhien and Chinkiang 6th June, Rice and Groundnut—Chinese.
 YETOROFU MARU, Japanese str., 3,057, K. Seyeda, 15th June—Bombay via Singapore 8th June, Timber and Cotton Bales—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 YOLCK, German str., 5,000, J. Randermann, 15th June—Singapore 11th June, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

15th June.
 Tada Mura, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
 Keerchou, British str., for Swatow.
 Tungping, British str., for Canton.
 Wingpong, British str., for Shanghai.
 Yetorofu Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

15th June.
 ANTENOE, British str., for Saigon.
 CHANGSHA, British str., for Sydne.
 CHINHUA, British str., for Canton.
 HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.
 KAIFONG, British str., for Cebu.
 KWEIYANG, British str., for Canton.
 MATHILDE, German str., for Hoikow.
 MATOPPO, British str., for Shanghai.
 MICHAEL JEDDESEN, German str., for Hoikow.
 MONGOLIA, American str., for Shanghai.
 SINGAN, British str., for Haiphong.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Japan reports: Light Southerly winds and fine clear weather with smooth sea from Singapore to port.

The British str. Tungping reports: Fine weather in Yangtze, light monsoon and foggy weather to Heilong, moderate monsoon to Hongkong.

The British str. Glenogle reports: Between Hongkong and Singapore rescued the crew (6) of a wrecked Chinese junk and brought same to Hongkong. Moderate S.W. monsoon from Hongkong to Paracels, from Paracels to Gap rock light S.S.W. wind and shower sea slight.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 15th.
 ABERDEEN DOCK.—
 KOWLOON DOCK—Chau Po, Daifin Maru, Taku Maru, Tai On.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—

TAIKO DOCK—Maple Leaf, Taming, Ahui.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

May 22, British str. Rajput, Morgan, May 14, from Colombo for Tegai.
 May 22, German str. Elbing, Leibfarth, May 24, from Batavia for Padang.
 May 26, Dutch str. Kawi, Bagusius, May 26, from Batavia for Rotterdam.
 May 28, Dutch str. Tapanan, Le Clerc, April 24, from Rotterdam for Batavia.
 May 29, British str. Troca, from Bombay.
 May 29, British str. Ching Wo, Maclean, April 24, from Liverpool for Batavia.
 May 29, British str. Clan Maculster, Green, from Bangkok for Anjer f.o. o.f. Tandjungprisk.
 May 29, British str. Orange Branch, from Singapore.
 May 30, German str. Magdeburg, Hellings, April 20, from Amsterdam for Batavia.
 May 31, Dutch str. Bogor, Zeilinga, April 17, from Rotterdam for Batavia.
 May 31, British str. Islander, Wright, May 29, from Singapore for Christmas Island.
 June 1, Dutch str. Ambon, Beemon, April 17, from Hamburg for Batavia.
 June 3, British str. Clan Murray, from Table Bay.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 For BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA
 PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
 (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)
 S.S. "INDRANI" ... On 16th June.
 to be followed by
 S.S. "ST. PATRICK" About 13th July.
 For Freight and further information apply to
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [77]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
 IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE I.G.M. Steamship,
 "LUETZOW."
 Capt. C. Devers, will leave on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
 NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
 MELCHERS & Co.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [5]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SITRONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 1st July.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Jiger	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 22nd July.
HARVE & COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SIAM	Swed. str.	—	Eckhorn	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of July.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 21st inst.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ISTHIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 9th July.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	POONA	Brit. str.	—	A. F. Vine, R.N.E.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at Noon.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SYDNEY	Fr. str.	—	Rebuffat	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NIPPON	Swed. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	Geo. Anderson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wm. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 7th July, at D'light.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HILANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 1st July, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MARSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	v. Dohren	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	LUBTZOW	Ger. str.	—	A. Christiansen	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
M. F. FERDINAND	PATHAN	Aus. str.	—	Wm. Fraser	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 28th inst., P.M.
M. F. FERDINAND	INDRANI	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
EMPEROR OF CHINA	—	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	To-day.
MONTEAGLE	—	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 3rd July, at 6 P.M.
TACOMA	—	Jap. str.	—	F. W. Davis	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 14th July, at Noon.
OCANO	—	Ger. str.	—	K. Kawara	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 3rd July.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KHLUNG, &c.	SENGHAI MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KHLUNG, &c.	PRINCE S. S. GIGANT	Jap. str.	—	F. Iseki	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 6th July, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KHLUNG, &c.	PRINCE S. S. GIGANT	Jap. str.	—	P. T. Helms	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
EMPEROR OF CHINA	—	Brit. str.	—	N. Matheson	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 7th July, at Noon.
KUMANO MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 19th July, at 4 P.M.
TAKUYA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 6th Aug., about 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	T. Sekine	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	About 26th inst.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	A. Keith	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 7th July, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Moses	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	T. Sekine	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	Middle of June.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	H. Koops	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.E.	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	R. J. Randermann	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	Richard	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	Bartole	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 18th inst., P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	G. Oliffent	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at D'light
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	William	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at D'light
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	K. Soeda	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	About 21st inst.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	Lafont	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	T. Suruga	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.E.	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	Frasier	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	Peter	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at D'light
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 2nd July, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	R. W. Almond	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 6 P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	W. G. Bell	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	J. Robinson	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	P. J. van Emmerick	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	—	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISHIN KAISHA	Quick despatch.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGA-	"YORK"	Wed. Day, 16th June.
SAKI KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Capt. J. Randermann	June at 4 P.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"LUBTZOW"	Friday, 18th June.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	Capt. F. Boyd	June at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Friday, 18th June.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Capt. D. Lenzen	About Saturday 26th June.

For further Particulars, apply to:

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE I.G.M. Steamship,

"LUETZOW."

Capt. C. Devers, will leave on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [5]</

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	POONA	NOON, 16th June	Freight only.
PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	Capt. A. R. Vines, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MALTA and YOKOHAMA	MALTA	NOON, 16th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	About 24th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALIFORNIA	DEVANHA	NOON, 26th June	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.		

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 16th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LINAN"	On 20th June, Daylight
AMOY, CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"TEAN"	On 22nd June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 24th June, 4 P.M.
SAMARAN and SORABAYA	"CHENAN"	On 27th June, Daylight
MANILA	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th June, 4 P.M.
TUESDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 19th July, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.	S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"	
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.		

SHANGHAI LINE

EAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE INCLUDING WINES \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

Telephone 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE,

AGENTS.

11

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	WEDDAY, 16th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 18th June, at 2 P.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

10

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	WEDDAY, 16th June, 3 P.M.
SAMARAN & SORABAYA	"AMARA"	Thursday, 17th June, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 17th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Friday, 18th June, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th June, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 19th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday, 20th June, Daylight.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 25th June, 4 P.M.
SH'HAL, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 3rd July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang Telephone No. 61.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Data, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

16

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"DALIN MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th June, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 10 A.M.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY & ANPING	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

+ Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

13

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	Middle of June.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPIEN-	"NIPPON"	23rd June.
HAGEN and GOTHERBURG	"YEDDO"	5th July.
HAVRE, COPIEN-	"SIAM"	Middle of July.

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 11th June, 1909.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA	Second half of June
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of July	SHANGHAI	First half of July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA	First half of July
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1909.

Telephone No. 375.

[18]

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).				
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5000 tons gross	... SAIL JULY 1ST, AT NOON.		
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000	... AUG. 30TH, AT NOON.		
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000	... OCT. 26TH, AT NOON.		
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5000	... DEC. 10TH, AT NOON.		

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

[462]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

INAUGURATION OF NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed sailings from HONGKONG for TACOMA via SHANGHAI and JAPAN, Intermediate Ports of Call:

Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
Occasional—MANILA, KEELUNG, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, SEATTLE and VICTORIA, B.C.

(Subject to Alteration)

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Public are informed that mails to CHINA via SIBERIA are despatched from the LONDON General Post Office on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings. No supplementary mails will be forwarded.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalny and Siberia.

19th June	at 8.30 p.m.
24th "	at 1.00 p.m.
28th "	at 8.30 p.m.
30th "	at 8.30 p.m.
3rd July	at 8.30 p.m.

The Armand Belic, with the French Mail of the 21st ultime left Singapore on Monday, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday the 21st inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 17th April.

FOB	FRE	DATE
Amoy	Glenogle	Wednesday 16th 9.00 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Portland		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Washington and Vladivostok		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Swatow		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Macao		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Manila		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Manila		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Macao		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Samarang and Sourabaya		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Sandakan		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Kuchingato, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Shanghai		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.
Manila, Yap, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Simpson's Haven, Herbertshafen, Matapai, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle		Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.

THE WHISKY OF THE NEW WORLD

"CANADIAN CLUB"

WHISKY.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

THE ACME OF
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTE
PERFECTION.

"They are social, soothing, blest,
they have fragrance, force and
zest."

IN 50'S & 100'S
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES.
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

314-2]

Bouton Rouge
and
Felucca
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES

A Luxury
to the man of
Taste.

These two Perfect Brands are made by
Messrs. MASPERO FRÈRES in Cairo

Cigaretteurs know that Egyptian
Cigarettes are the purest, most
fragrant and aromatic Cigarettes in
the world and they must be made in
Egypt where climatic conditions
alone are favourable to their
perfection.

Sole Agents :
British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.,
Hong Kong.

London Office: 86, Strand.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 15TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUO- TATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$990, sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$104, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$133, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$17, sellers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$93, buyers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spng. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 121, buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$82, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 67
Laon Kung-How C. Spn. & Wve. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 108
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 575
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$75	\$6	\$164, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARFS.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$59, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$66, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$62	\$58
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 124
Shanghai and Hungkow Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 102
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$19, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$38, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$155, sellers
Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$25,
INSURANCES.				
Conton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$250	\$195, sellers
Chins Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$110, buyers
Chins Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$85.50, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$250	\$445,
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$125	\$125	\$10, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$250	\$345,
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$215,
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$110, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$92, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$30, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 119,
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$46,
Mining.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	all	\$666, buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$1, sellers
PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.				
Philippine Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$132, buyers
75,000	\$10	\$1	\$1	\$8, sellers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$140,
Luson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$15, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
SHIPPING COMPANIES.				
China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$36, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B.C. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$33, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	\$25,
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$6,666, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$26,
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12,
Pin. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$4, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$32,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$87.50, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$150, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,300 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$13.50,
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 ftons	\$10	\$10	\$300,
	50,000	\$10	\$11	\$11, buyers
LOANS.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 % annum	Par.
				VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.				
Hongkong Observatory, June 16th.				
Previous Day	On Date	On Date		
at 8 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.		
Wednesday	29.50	29.00	29.83	
Temperature	87	80	87	
Humidity	63	68	66	
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW	
Force	1	2	1	
Weather	b	c	c	
Rain	—	0.07	—	

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 22nd—Mishima Maru	26th—York
Reorick, Palma	29th—Angra, Awa
Armand Belic, Glamorganshire, Konang	29th—Patroclus, Sikkim
St. Orestes, Patroclus, Sikkim	June 2nd—Cyrus
Dare Castle, Indrapuri, Glenearn, Tycleus	5th—Trincomalee, Inderkumha, Prometheus
Sodwana, Glomana, Carronshire, Machaan	5th—Tycleus, Yadda, Bentarig.
Nubia, Sizota	9th—Kleist, Yadda, Bentarig.
Edwards, 12th June—Seipon 8th June	12th—Dorfslinger, Jason, Tamba Maru.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

June 11th—Norman Prince, Tonkin.	
----------------------------------	--

.

.